INSTRUCTIONS

For Using

Cinklox

16 MM
MODEL 3S

MOTION PICTURE CAMERA

MADE IN U. S. A.

Cinklox Camera Co.
CINCINNATI 14, OHIO

NOTE

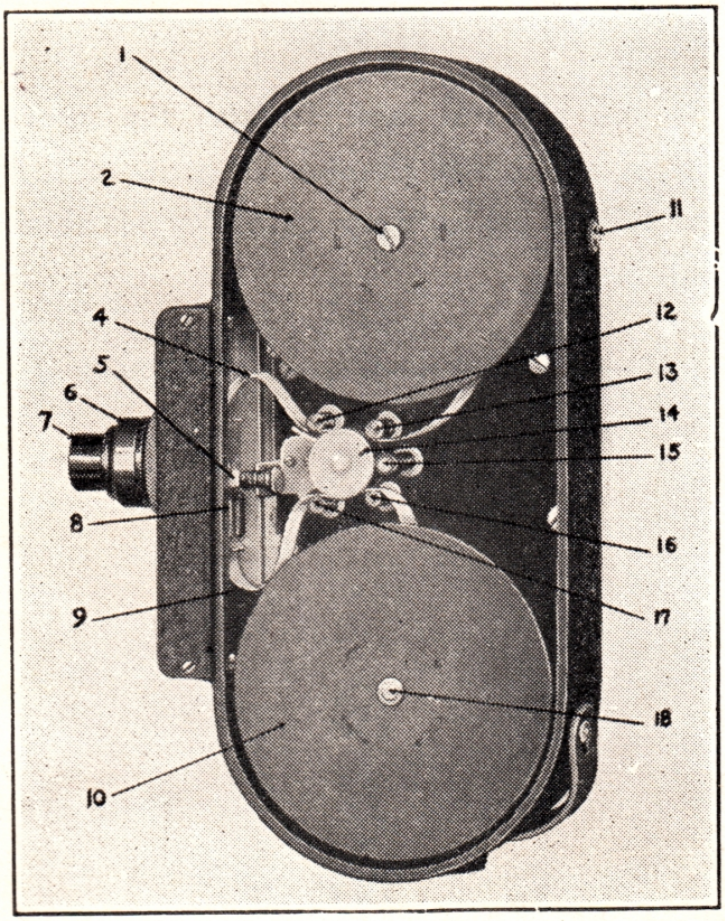
If you are not familiar with the operation of a Cinklox Camera be sure to read and follow instructions carefully to obtain best results.

CINKLOX CAMERA CO.

Cincinnati 14, Ohio

U. S. A.

NOMENCLATURE OF PARTS



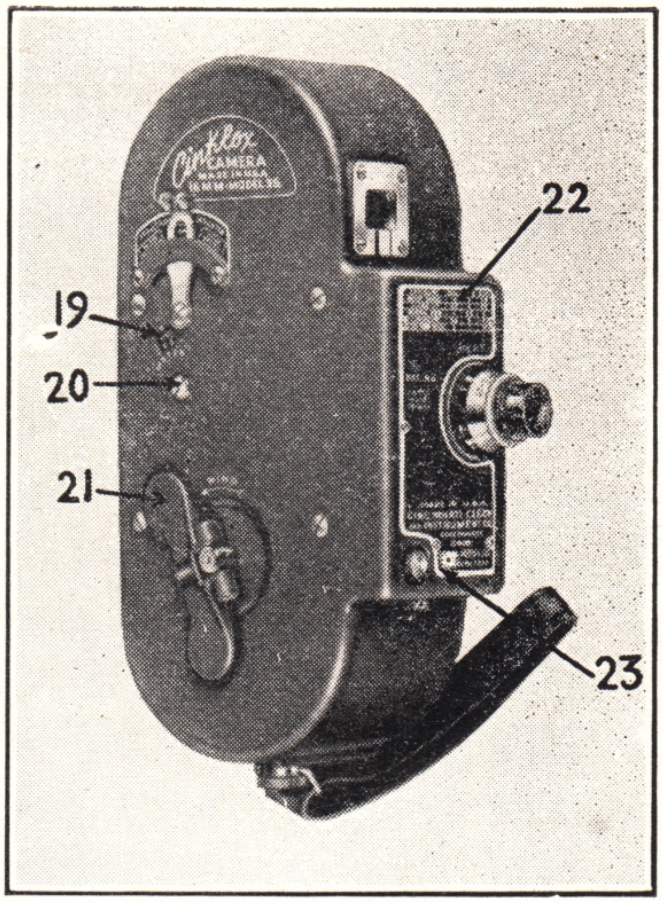
1 Feed Reel Spindle
2 Feed Reel
3 View Finder Objective
4 Upper Film Loop
5 Pressure Plate
6 Diaphram Ring
7 Sun Shade
8 Aperture Plate
9 Lower Film Loop
10 Take-up Reel
11 View Finder Eye Piece
12 Film Guide Stud
13 Film Guide Stud
14 Sprocket
15 Cover Lock Post
16 Film Guide Stud
17 Film Guide Stud
18 Take Up Spindle

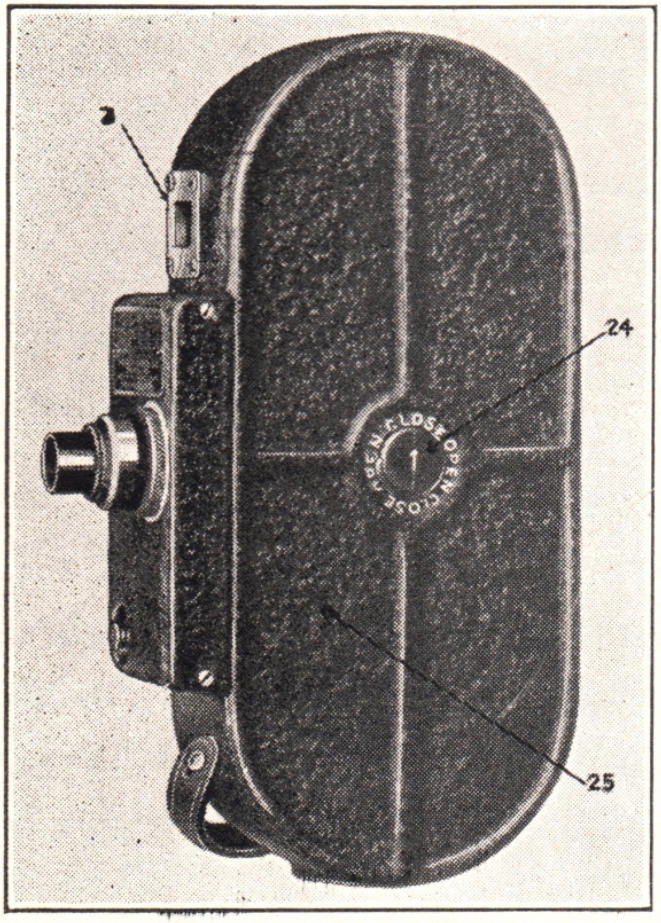
19 Film Meter Dial

20 Meter Re-set Knob

21 Winding Handle

22 Exposure Plate





23 Starting Button

24 Cover Lock Knob

25 Cover

26 Speed Indicator

CAUTION

Do Not shift speed Indicator lever No. 26 while Camera is in operation.

INSTRUCTIONS

TO open Camera, turn Cover lock knob to "OPEN" position, and remove cover. The Camera at the factory is loaded with a few feet of paper film. Note how this is threaded, particularly the size of loops. Press inwards on the starting button and observe how the film passes thru the Camera. To lock the spring motor running, press in the starting button as far as it will go, then press it downwards, this will permit the operator of a camera to get in the picture, or saves holding the button down while the camera is running. By pressing the starting button slightly upwards the lock will release and the camera will stop.

Practice threading the paper film and running the Camera until you are assured you are familiar with it.

Loading and Threading

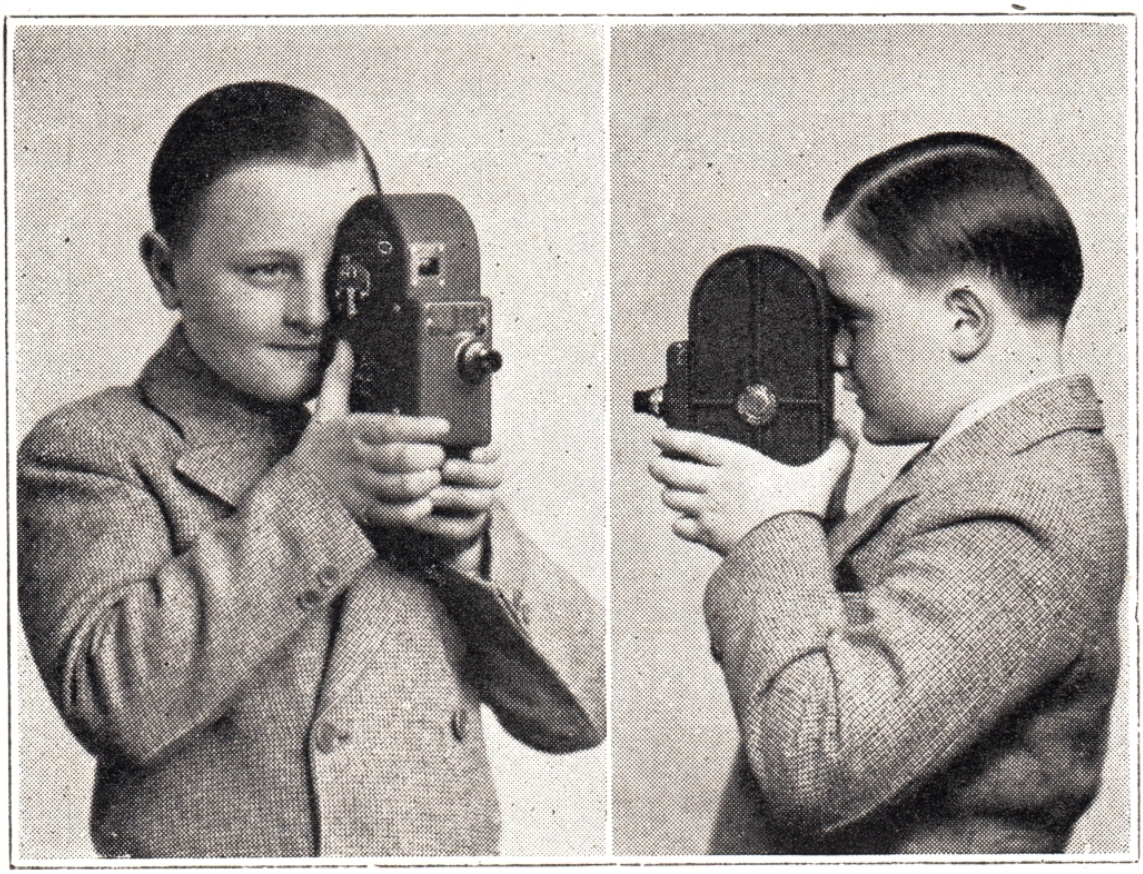
Load the camera in subdued light. Should it be necessary to load it in the sunlight, shade the Camera and film with your body.

Open film container and place loaded reel on feed reel spindle, so that film feeds from the rear of the Camera. Draw out about 2 feet and thread **under** the upper film guide studs and **over** the sprocket, making sure perforations are engaged in sprocket teeth. Draw back the pressure plate and

insert film in aperture plate and place perforation over film feed claw teeth which project thru aperture plate, leaving upper loop as indicated in illustration. Draw film around, forming lower loop, and lace **over** the two film guide studs and **under** the sprocket, again be sure sprocket teeth are engaged in perforations. Insert the free end of the film in the slotted hub of the take up spool. (Be sure you have a Camera spool with solid sides, Projector spools are perforated.) Place take-up spool on take-up spindle and rotate spool **Clockwise** until the slack of the film is taken up. Run a few inches of film thru to check lacing. Take cover and with lock button in "open" position, place cover on Camera and the lock button will fit over cover lock post. Press down slightly on cover to be sure it is fully closed, and turn lock button either right or left hand, to closed position.

Run off about 4 feet when using 100 foot spools and 3 feet when using 50 foot spools of film or paper leader after camera is closed. Then set meter dial to zero by turning it in a clockwise direction.

Wind up the spring motor and the camera is ready for use. The only other adjustment to take care of before taking pictures is the lens diaphragm which controls the amount of light which passes thru the lens and determines the correct exposure. Note the conditions under which you are going to take a picture, and determine the correct diaphragm stop to use from the exposure plate on the front of camera. Set diaphragm ring to this position. **See page 14.**



Taking Pictures

Hold camera with Viewfinder eyepiece close to the eye as shown above (note wrist strap). Brace your arms by resting them on your chest to hold the Camera as steady as possible. Keep fingers away from front of lens. Look thru the finder remembering that "what you see you get" and when your subject is ready, start Camera by pressing in starting button.

Run about 5 feet of film for each scene so that the action will not appear too jumpy when projected.

To take a panoramic scene move the Camera **very** slowly unless photographing a moving object. In this case if the object is moving fast the background may be blurred, but the moving object will be sharp.

Keep spring motor fully wound up when camera is in use. One winding will run off approximately 20 feet of film but it is better to wind it up fully after 15 feet have been

run off so you will be sure to have plenty of power for your next scene.

Operation of Speed Indicator

THE model 3S Cinklox camera is equipped with a powerful spring motor, which may be set to run at three different speeds, designated on the camera as "slow motion", "normal" and "high speed".

It must be remembered that slow motion effects, and fast motion effects, are produced in the camera, and not in the projector, as projectors are made to run within a comparatively narrow range of speed.

The governor control on the Cinklox indicates the projection effects, and as these effects are just the opposite on the camera, this must be kept in mind. For instance, with the camera governor control set at "slow motion", the film passes thru the camera at a fast speed, giving the effect of slow motion to the picture when projected. Likewise, with the governor control set at "high speed" the film passes thru the camera at a slow speed, giving a high speed effect to the pictures when projected.

In practically all cases the camera should be set at normal speed, as this is the speed which is the most economical in the use of film, consistent with steady, flickerless projection. With the camera running at normal speed, the film passes thru at the rate of 16 pictures per second, resulting in an exposure of 1/35 of a second on each frame.

With the camera set on "high speed", the film passes thru the camera at the rate of approximately 8 pictures per second, resulting in an exposure of 1/17th of a second on each frame.

With the camera set on "slow motion", the film passes thru the camera at the rate of approximately 48 pictures per

second, resulting in an exposure of 1/100 of a second on each frame.

"HIGH SPEED". Use this adjustment when light is very poor, when film is running low, and when it is desired to use camera as economically as possible, and when comedy effects of speeded up motion are desired.

At this adjustment the film runs thru the camera at half normal speed. This results in double normal exposure so that pictures may be taken when light is poor. However, action becomes corresponding speeded up in projection, unless the projector is slowed down. The "high speed" adjustment should only be used when necessary, and the subjects cautioned to move slowly and deliberately. It is very important to hold the camera steady, or jerky pictures will result. Close camera lens one stop when using this adjustment to compensate exposure.

"SLOW MOTION". This speed is extremely useful in slowing down action and, therefore, finds its greatest use in analyzing motion, such as a golfer's stroke, a tennis serve, or a dive. It may also be used to produce comedy effects. Since the exposure at this speed is one third normal, the camera lens should be opened two stops, to compensate for the speed, and give normal exposure to the film. The slow motion adjustment should be used sparingly as the film is used up very fast.

In taking close ups, allow plenty of room at the top and to the right of the subject as seen thru the viewfinder.

More specifically aim the viewfinder so that the upper edge of the finder is about 4 inches above the limit of the picture wanted, and about 2 inches to the right. This will compensate for the position of the finder, and the reduced size of picture when projecting.

Unloading

Run Camera until meter registers 100 feet. It is then necessary to run films or paper trailers to about 5 feet over the 100 mark for 100 foot spools or 50 mark for 50 foot spools, to be sure trailer has run off. Do not run Camera any more than is necessary after film has run thru so that the film will not become loosened on the take-up spool. Remove cover and place the inner case of the original film container over the full take up reel, remove the film from camera and add cover to film case. Put film in carton and mail to film manufacturer for processing. Do not seal carton unless you wish to pay First Class postage. Do not forget to print your name and address on carton. Keep the empty spool you now have on your feed spindle to use as a take-up reel for your next film. Leave it in the camera to protect it from dirt and damage.

Care of Camera

Keep camera either in carton or carrying case when not in use to protect it from dust and dirt.

Clean the lens and Viewfinders as often as is necessary with a very soft clean rag. A dirty lens will ruin what might otherwise have been a good picture.

The aperture plate and aperture must be cleaned after every one or two rolls of film to remove all accumulation of dust, to prevent scratching the film and also to preserve the sharp frame line on the pictures.

Note how pressure plate is essembled in Camera. Draw it backward and with a clean rag, or soft brush, clean aperture and film track face of all dust and dirt. The pressure plate can be entirely removed by sliding it out of its holder, to facilitate cleaning, but it must be re-assembled exactly as it was.

Oil the visible bearings occasionally with a drop of very light oil. When Camera is not in use let spring motor run down to avoid unnecessary tension on mechanism.

ACCESSORIES

Carrying Case for Cinklox Camera made from finest quality Tan 6 oz. Top Grain Cowhide.

Contains two compartments for accessories. Handle for carrying by hand also shoulder strap included.

Equipped with TUCK-TITE fastener.

Price $10.95

NATURAL GLASS COLOR FILTERS

● Supplied in 2X, 4X and 6X Density

THE value of a color filter for making movies cannot be over-estimated. They snap up the contrast and reproduce colors in their true tonal relation to each other, giving beautiful results in landscape and flower studies. Without a filter you cannot hope to get clouds, there will be a general flatness and a lack of brilliancy. When photographing under extremely bright lighting conditions such as beach, snow, marine and tropical scenes, a filter eliminates overtiming and reduces halation to a minimum.

Colors Filters are not the gelatin type, but are made of the finest natural yellow filter glass procurable. The color is fast and will not fade or deteriorate under heat, dampness or other extreme climatic conditions.

Filters are available in three densities 2X, 4X and 6X. For panchromatic film 2X and 4X filters are recommended and for the super-sensitive panchromatic film or for extremely bright lighting 6X should be used. On panchromatic film the 4X filter requires two times normal exposure and on super-sensitive panchromatic film the 6Z filter requires two times normal exposure, etc. To compensate for this open the diaphragm one stop larger than would ordinarily be required if no filter were used.

Each filter is fitted in a hand turned mount and furnished with a durable box. The range of sizes in which these color filters are available readily adapts them to all lenses of our manufacture as well as other makes although not listed in the following table.

Price on Request

Exposure Guide for CinKlox Camera with f1.5 Lens

Subject	Time	Dull Cloudy No Sun	Hazy Light Clouds Over Sun	Bright No Clouds Over Sun
Scenes in Heavy Shade In Ravines, in Shaded Streets	Fall - Winter	f. 1.5	f. 2.	f. 2.8
	Spring - Summer	f. 2.	f. 2.8	f. 4.
Close-ups, Groups, Very Dark Near Objects	Fall - Winter	f. 2.	f. 2.8	f. 4.
	Spring - Summer	f. 2.8	f. 4.	f. 5.6
Street Scenes, Normal Objects At Medium Distance	Fall - Winter	f. 2.8	f. 4.	f. 5.6
	Spring - Summer	f. 4.	f. 5.6	f. 8.
Open Landscape, Beaches, Games in Open, Light Colored Objects	Fall - Winter	f. 4.	f. 5.6	f. 8.
	Spring - Summer	f. 5.6	f. 8.	f. 11.
Snow, Sky, Sea, Distant Landscape, Mountains	Fall - Winter	f. 5.6	f. 8.	f. 11.
	Spring - Summer	f. 8	f. 11	f. 16.

The seasons "Spring-Summer" extend from April thru Sept.; the seasons "Fall-Winter" extend from Oct. thru March. The term "Close-up" means pictures taken from 5 feet to 6 feet from lens. The above figures are for the hours from two hours after sunrise until two hours before sunset; to make pictures earlier or later use next larger diaphragm opening. For exposures in tropics follow the above guide using Spring-Summer exposures. Color Filters are advised for snow, sea, beach, and cloud scenes.

See Page 14 for Additional Information

Exposure Guide for CinKlox Camera with f2.5 Lens

Subject	Time	Dull Cloudy No Sun	Hazy Light Clouds Over Sun	Bright No Clouds Over Sun
Scenes in Heavy Shade In Ravines, in Shaded Streets	Fall - Winter	Too Dark	f. 2.5	f. 2.8
	Spring - Summer	f. 2 5	f. 2.8	f. 4.
Close-ups, Groups, Very Dark Near Objects	Fall - Winter	f. 2.5	f. 2.8	f. 4.
	Spring - Summer	f. 2.8	f. 4	f. 5.6
Street Scenes, Normal Objects At Medium Distance	Fall - Winter	f. 2.8	f. 4	f. 5.6
	Spring - Summer	f. 4.	f. 5.6	f. 8.
Open Landscape, Beaches, Games in Open, Light Colored Objects	Fall - Winter	f. 4.	f. 5.6	f. 8.
	Spring - Summer	f. 5.6	f. 8.	f. 11.
Snow, Sky, Sea, Distant Landscape, Mountains	Fall - Winter	f. 5.6	f. 8.	f. 11.
	Spring - Summer	f. 8	f. 11	f. 16.

The seasons "Spring-Summer" extend from April thru Sept.; the seasons "Fall-Winter" extend from Oct. thru March. The term "Close-up" means pictures taken from 5 feet to 6 feet from the lens (Portrait Attachment recommended). The above figures are for the hours from two hours after sunrise until two hours before sunset; to make pictures earlier or later use next larger diaphragm opening. For exposures in tropics follow the above guide using "Spring-Summer" exposures. Color filters are advised for snow, sea, beach, and cloud scenes.

See Page 14 for Additional Information

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CORRECT SETTING OF LENSE DIAPHRAGM STOP

In order to obtain best results, note light conditions, and read and follow carefully instructions furnished with each roll of film you buy, follow suggested Exposure Guide for lense setting. This is necessary because of various types of film and different setting for black and white or natural color pictures.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM